**Increase in laprosy cases**

†4115. SHRI VIJAY SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the cases of laprosy are increasing in the country;

(b) if so, the details of such cases detected during the year 2001-2002 and till date State-wise;

(c) the details of the amount allocated to prevent laprosy and the amount spent on the same during the said period. State-wise especially in Bihar; and

(d) the steps taken to put a check on laprosy in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI A. RAJA): (a) and (b) No Sir. The total number of leprosy cases are not increasing alarmingly as is evident from the Table given below. However, with increased IEC and Surveillance efforts even hidden cases are being detected from urban slums/difficult and inaccessible rural areas for prompt Multi Drug Therapy.

| Year | Routinely Delected | Detected through MLEC | Total Detected |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1998-1999 | 4.21 lakhs | 3.62 lakhs | 7.83 lakhs |
| 1999-2000 | 3.87 lakhs | 2.13 lakhs | 6.00 lakhs |
| 2000-2001 | 5.02 lakhs | No MLEC done | 5.02 lakhs (without MLEC) |
| 2001-2002 *(P) | 3.31 lakhs | 1.58 lakhs | 4.89 lakhs |

MLEC : (Modified Leprosy Elimination Campaign)

*the State-wise breakup of leprosy cases delected routinely during April-December, 2001 as well as through MLEC during the year 2001-2002 is given in the statement *(see* below).

(c) State-wise Government of India allocation and expenditure under National Leprosy Eradication Programme (NLEP) during 2001-02 including for State of Bihar is given in the Statement-II *{See* below).

(d)With the assistance of the World Bank, first phase of the NLEP started in 1993-94 and all the Districts got covered under Multi Drug Therapy (MDT) by 1995-96. The Prevalence Rate (*PR) which was over 24/10,000 at the beginning of the first phase came down to 5.2/10,000 in March, 2000.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Second phase of World Bank assisted National Leprosy Eradication Programme (NLEP) for 3 years was started in 2001-02 with the aim of achieving elimination of leprosy *i.e.* a PR of less than 1/10,000 population at the national level by March. 2004.

The main components of this Project are as follows:—

(i) Decentralization with full responsibility for implementation, monitoring and financial management to be done by the States. State and District Leprosy Societies have been formed in the States for this purpose.

(ii) Integration of Leprosy Services with General Health Case Services for greater reach of leprosy services.

(iii) Two rounds of Modified Leprosy Elimination Campaigns (MLEC) for detection of hidden cases will be undertaken in the 2nd project.

(iv) Creating public awareness about facts of leprosy through intensive Information. Educational and Communication (IEC).

(v) Training of all General Health Care Staff in leprosy.

(vi) Disability Care and Prevention.

***Statement-I***

*National Leprosy Eradication Programme*

*No. of cases detected during the year 2001-02 (Prov.)*

| s. No | State/UT | Cases detected routinely (April-Dec. 2001) | Case detected during MLEC (2001-02) | Total cases detected (3+4) (P) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 38639 . | 3415 | 42054 |
| 2. | Arunachal Pradesh | 65 | 39 | 104 |
| 3. | Assam | 1398 | 559 | 1967 |
| 4. | Bihar | 57429 | 42833 | 100262 |
| 5. | Chhatisgarh | 11077 | 12353 | 23430 |
| 6. | Goa | 264 | NR | 264 |
| 7. | Gujarat | 8629 | 457 | 9086 |
| 8. | Haryana | 557 | NR | 557 |
| 9. | Himachal Pradesh | 186 | 25 | 211 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 10. | Jharkhand | 19379 | 20301 | 39680 |
| 11. | Jammu Divn. | 75 | 380 | 455 |
| 12. | Kashmir Divn. | 43 | 28 | 71 |
| 13. | Karnataka | 13425 | 2930 | 16355 |
| 14, | Kerala | 1818 | 127 | 1945 |
| 15. | Madhya Pradesh. | 11516 | 3181 | 14697 |
| 16. | Maharashtra | 32505 | 5820 | 38325 |
| 17. | Manipur | 114 | 31 | 145 |
| 18. | Meghalaya | 34 | NR | 34 |
| 19. | Mizoram | 19 | 4 | 23 |
| 20. | Nagaland | 34 | 27 | 61 |
| 21. | Orissa | 22767 | 14122 | 36889 |
| 22. | Punjab | 969 | 119 | 1068 |
| 23. | Rajasthan | 1520 | NR | 1520 |
| 24. | Sikkim | 47 | 0 | 47 |
| 25. | Tamil Nadu | 19613 | 7021 | 26634 |
| 26. | Tripura | 70 | 0 | 70 |
| 27. | Uttar Pradesh | 56594 | 30739 | 87333 |
| 28. | Uttaranchal | 931 | 493 | 1424 |
| 29. | West Bengal | 26420 | 12653 | 39073 |
| 30. | A & N Islands | 54 | NR | 54 |
| 31. | Chandigarh | 234 | 26 | 260 |
| 32. | D & N Haveli | 168 | 117 | 285 |
| 33. | Daman & Diu | 43 | NR | 43 |
| 34. | Delhi | 3780 | 176 | 3956 |
| 35. | Lakshadweep | 6 | NR | 6 |
| 36. | Pondicherry | 235 | 163 | 398 |
| | TOTAL | 330357 | 158149 | 488806 |

P-Provisional NR-
Report not received

***Statement-II***

*National Leprosy Eradication Programme*
*Slate-wise funds allocated and spent (Release) by GoI during the year 2001-02*

(Rs. in lakhs)

| Sl. No. | Stales | 2001-02 Allocation | Release |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 223.83 | 223.83 |
| 2. | Arunachal Pradesh | 62.09 | 62.09 |
| 3. | Assam | 153.85 | 153.85 |
| 4. | Bihar | 663.94 | 663.94 |
| 5. | Chhattsgarh | 378.34 | 378.34 |
| 6. | Goa | 11.52 | 11.52 |
| 7. | Gujarat | 61.97 | 61.97 |
| 8. | Haryana | 61.94 | 61.94 |
| 9. | Himachal Pradesh | 49.69 | 49.69 |
| II). | Jammu & Kashmir | 100.55 | 100.55 |
| 11. | Jharkhand | 356.23 | 356.23 |
| 12. | Karnataka | 196.05 | 196.05 |
| 13. | Kerala | 74.61 | 74.61 |
| 14. | Madhya Pradesh | 395.32 | 395.32 |
| 15. | Maharashtra | 435.99 | 435.99 |
| 16. | Manipur | 71.02 | 71.02 |
| 17. | Meghalaya | 46.94 | 46.94 |
| 18. | Mizoram | 60.51 | 60.51 |
| 19. | Nagaland | 89.22 | 89.22 |
| 20. | Orissa | 540.77 | 540.77 |
| 21. | Punjab | 32.30 | 32.30 |
| 22. | Rajasthan | 123.07 | 123.07 |
| 23. | Sikkmi | 34.87 | 34.87 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|---|---|---|---|
| 24. | Tamil Nadu | 413.04 | 413.04 |
| 25. | Tripura | 46.47 | 46.47 |
| 26. | Uttaranchal | 129.01 | 129.01 |
| 27. | Uttar Pradesh | 1282.50 | 1282.50 |
| 28. | West Bengal | 574.66 | 574.66 |
| 29. | A & N Islands | 18.30 | 18.30 |
| 30. | Chandigarh | 5.50 | 5.50 |
| 31. | D and N Haveli | 6.00 | 6.00 |
| 32. | Daman and Diu | 18.40 | 18.40 |
| 3i. | Delhi | 48.36 | 48.36 |
| 34. | Lakshadweep | 6.00 | 6.00 |
| 35. | Pondicherry | 2.00 | 2.00 |
| | TOTAL | 6774.86 | 6774.86 |

**Prevalence of HIV infection among pregnant women**

4116. SHRI C. RAMACHANDRAIAH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is an estimated 0.3 per cent prevalence of HIV infection among the pregnant women;

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken to prevent HIV carriage in the children; and

(e) the long-term strategies which are proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI A. RAJA): (a) Yes. Sir.

(b) and (c) In view of the emerging threat of HIV, Government has initiated Mother to Child Transmission Programme in the country. NACO had undertaken the Feasibility study on prevention of Mother to Child transmission in 11 institutions located in five high prevalence States namely: Maharashtra (5), Tamil Nadu (3). Andhra Pradesh (1), Karnataka (1) and Manipur (1). Encouraged with the results in phase one Government is scaling up the programme in Medical Colleges of the six high prevalence States namely: Maharashtra. Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Manipur and Nagaland following by District hospitals in these States and the Medical Colleges of the other low prevalence States.